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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) This report provides information and analysis on the physical condition of the dam as of the report date. Information and analysis are based on visual inspection of the dam by the performing organization. The examination of documents and visual inspection of Smith Mills Reservoir Dam and appurtenant structures, did not reveal conditions which constitute an immediate hazard to human life or property. The dam, however, has a number of problem areas which require investigation and remedial action. These areas are as follows:		

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The spillway is inadequate for all storms in excess of 1% of the PMF (Probable Maximum Flood). The spillway capacity for analysis purposes is 110 cfs before overtopping of the dam would occur. The PMF was calculated to be 25,300 cfs. The dam is overtopped by 7.4 feet during the 1/2 PMF and 12.7 feet during the PMF.

The ability of the dam to withstand overtopping and the need to provide additional spillway capacity will have to be evaluated. The design and configuration of the dam is such that only a detailed analysis of the structural stability, which is beyond the scope of this report, will provide sufficient information to determine if overtopping of the dam will be detrimental to the stability of the structure.

Therefore, a detailed structural stability investigation is required to determine the type and extent of required remedial measures. This analysis should be initiated as soon as possible with remedial action, as a result of this investigation, completed within the following year.

The following remedial measures should be completed within 1 year from notification:

1. Monitor bi-weekly the displacement of the cracking at the intersection of the intake tower with the non-overflow section. If movement is ongoing, provide remedial repairs.
2. Monitor at bi-weekly intervals the seepage on the downstream face of the non-overflow section and at the right abutment, at the intake tower intersection, and in the control structure. If significant increases in flow rate are encountered immediately contact the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Dam Safety Section at (518)457-5557.
3. Recaulk all joints in the spillway and recaulk as required.
4. Monitor the cracked and deteriorated gunite surfaces of the spillway and non-overflow section, and the retaining wall between the spillways. Repair these surfaces as required.
5. Provide a program of periodic inspection and maintenance of the dam and appurtenances, including yearly operation and lubrication of all gates and valves. Document this information for future references. Also, develop an operations manual, and an emergency action plan.

⁴ LAKE ERIE BASIN

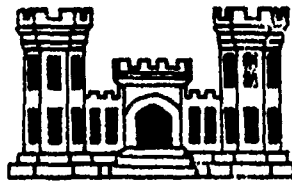
² SMITH MILLS RESERVOIR DAM

⁵ CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, *NY*

³ INVENTORY No. NY 786

⁶ PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM.

Smith Mills Reservoir Dam (Inventory Number NY-786), Lake Erie Basin, Chautauqua County, New York. Phase I Inspection Report,



(10) George Koch

NEW YORK DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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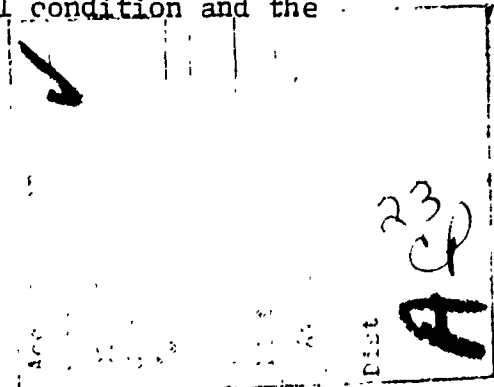
PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I Investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigation, and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I Investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. In cases where the reservoir was lowered or drained prior to inspection, such action, while improving the stability and safety of the dam, removes the normal load on the structure and may obscure certain conditions which might otherwise be detectable if inspected under the normal operating environment of the structure.

It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through frequent inspections can unsafe conditions be detected and only through continued care and maintenance can these conditions be prevented or corrected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the Spillway Test flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. Because of the magnitude and rarity of such a storm event, a finding that a spillway will not pass the test flood should not be interpreted as necessarily posing a highly inadequate condition. The test flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aide in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.



PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM
SMITH MILLS RESERVOIR DAM I.D. No. NY 786
DEC #6D-516 LAKE ERIE BASIN
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, NEW YORK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
- ASSESSMENT	
- OVERVIEW PHOTOGRAPH	
1 PROJECT INFORMATION	1
1.1 GENERAL	1
1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT	1
1.3 PERTINENT DATA	2
2 ENGINEERING DATA	3
2.1 GEOLOGY	3
2.2 SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION	3
2.3 EMBANKMENT AND APPURTENANT STRUCTURES	3
2.4 CONSTRUCTION RECORDS	3
2.5 OPERATION RECORD	4
2.6 EVALUATION OF DATA	4
3 VISUAL INSPECTION	5
3.1 FINDINGS	5
3.2 EVALUATION OF OBSERVATIONS	7
4 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES	8
4.1 PROCEDURES	8
4.2 MAINTENANCE OF THE DAM	8
4.3 WARNING SYSTEM	8
4.4 EVALUATION	8

	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
5 HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC	9
5.1 DRAINAGE AREA CHARACTERISTICS	9
5.2 ANALYSIS CRITERIA	9
5.3 SPILLWAY CAPACITY	9
5.4 RESERVOIR CAPACITY	9
5.5 FLOODS OF RECORD	9
5.6 OVERTOPPING POTENTIAL	9
5.7 EVALUATION	9
6 STRUCTURAL STABILITY	10
6.1 EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY	10
6.2 STABILITY ANALYSIS	10
7 ASSESSMENT/RECOMMENDATIONS	11
7.1 ASSESSMENT	11
7.2 RECOMMENDED MEASURES	11

APPENDIX

- A. PHOTOGRAPHS
- B. ENGINEERING DATA CHECKLIST
- C. VISUAL INSPECTION CHECKLIST
- D. HYDROLOGIC/HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING DATA AND COMPUTATIONS
- E. REFERENCES
- F. DRAWINGS

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

Name of Dam: Smith Mills Reservoir (I.D. No. NY 786)
State Located: New York
County Located: Chautauqua
Stream: Silver Creek
(tributary of Lake Erie)
Dates of Inspection: October 4, November 7 & 8, 1979 and January 2, 1981

ASSESSMENT

The examination of documents and visual inspection of Smith Mills Reservoir Dam and appurtenant structures, did not reveal conditions which constitute an immediate hazard to human life or property. The dam, however, has a number of problem areas which require investigation and remedial action. These areas are as follows:

The spillway is inadequate for all storms in excess of 1% of the PMF (Probable Maximum Flood). The spillway capacity for analysis purposes is 110 cfs before overtopping of the dam would occur. The PMF was calculated to be 25,300 cfs. The dam is overtopped by 7.4 feet during the 1/2 PMF and 12.7 feet during the PMF.

The ability of the dam to withstand overtopping and the need to provide additional spillway capacity will have to be evaluated. The design and configuration of the dam is such that only a detailed analysis of the structural stability, which is beyond the scope of this report, will provide sufficient information to determine if overtopping of the dam will be detrimental to the stability of the structure.

Therefore, a detailed structural stability investigation is required to determine the type and extent of required remedial measures. This analysis should be initiated as soon as possible with remedial action, as a result of this investigation, completed within the following year. ✓

The following remedial measures should be completed within 1 year from notification:

1. Monitor bi-weekly the displacement of the cracking at the intersection of the intake tower with the non-overflow section. If movement is ongoing, provide remedial repairs.

2. Monitor at bi-weekly intervals the seepage on the downstream face of the non-overflow section and at the right abutment, at the intake tower intersection, and in the control structure. If significant increases in flow rate are encountered immediately contact the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Dam Safety Section at (518)457-5557.
3. Recaulk all joints in the spillway and recaulk as required.
4. Monitor the cracked and deteriorated gunite surfaces of the spillway and non-overflow section, and the retaining wall between the spillways. Repair these surfaces as required.
5. Provide a program of periodic inspection and maintenance of the dam and appurtenances, including yearly operation and lubrication of all gates and valves. Document this information for future references. Also, develop an operations manual, and an emergency action plan.

George Koch

George Koch
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Approved By:

W. M. Smith Jr.

Col. W. M. Smith Jr.
New York District Engineer

Date:

15 AUG 1980



Photo #1
Overview of Smith Mills Reservoir Dam

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM
SMITH MILLS RESERVOIR DAM I.D. No. NY 786
DEC # 6D-516 LAKE ERIE BASIN
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, NEW YORK

SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 GENERAL

a. Authority

The Phase I inspection reported herein was authorized by the Department of the Army, New York District, Corps of Engineers, to fulfill the requirements of the National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367.

b. Purpose of Inspection

Evaluation of the existing conditions of the subject dam to identify deficiencies and hazardous conditions, determine if they constitute hazards to human life and property and recommend remedial measures where necessary.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

a. Description of Dam and Appurtenances

Smith Mills Reservoir Dam consists of 90 feet long, 19 feet high medium thick arched concrete non-overflow section located at the right abutment of the main spillway and extending across the reservoir. The main spillway is a mass concrete, 59 feet long and 18.5 feet high. This spillway is parallel to the flow of the stream channel and is approximately perpendicular with the non-overflow section. The stream channel runs parallel to the reservoir along its southwest boundry and is divided by a concrete retaining wall. An additional mass concrete gravity section spillway, 27 feet long and 0.1 feet lower than the main spillway, is located north of the main spillway. This spillway is roughly perpendicular to the main spillway. The intervening area between the spillways is divided by a 20 feet long concrete retaining wall and a control structure for the water supply of the Village of Silver Creek. A control tower is also located near the center of the non-overflow section. A 12 inch diameter drain is located on the downstream side of the tower, and 3, 24 inch diameter drains are located at the base of the non-overflow section near the tower. An additional 24 inch drain is located near the crest of the left abutment of the main spillway.

b. Location

The dam is located on Silver Creek approximately 5 miles east of the Village of Silver Creek .

c. Size

The dam is 19 feet high and impounds approximately 50 acre-feet. The dam is classified as "small" in size (less than 40 feet in height).

d. Hazard Classification

The dam is classified as high hazard, because of its location above the Village of Silver Creek.

e. Ownership

The dam is owned and operated by the Village of Silver Creek, Mr. Theodore Welch, Mayor, 172 Central Avenue, Silver Creek, New York 14136, Telephone (716)934-4879. Superintendant of Water & Sewers: Mr. Michael Schober, (716)934-4676.

f. Purpose of the Dam

The dam provides storage for water supply to the Village of Silver Creek, NY.

g. Design and Construction

The dam was built about 1906. No construction of design records are available.

h. Normal Operating Procedures

All flows in excess of the demand for water by the Village of Silver Creek are discharged through the 2 spillways. The demand for water supply is currently provided by a 14 inch pipe from the non-overflow section. A 12 inch diameter pipe from a wet wall near the left abutment of the non-overflow section has been abandoned, but is being considered for rehabilitation.

1.3 PERTINENT DATA

a. Drainage Area (sq. mi) 15.89

b. Elevations (ft./USGS)

Top of Dam	854.0
Spillway Crest	853.4
Low Level Outlet	

c. Reservoir (acres)

Surface Area @ Top of Dam	50
Surface Area @ Spillway Crest	27

d. Storage (acre-feet)

Top of Dam	100
Spillway Crest	50

e. Dam

Type: Concrete gravity

Lengths(ft): 90.'

Heights (ft): 19.

f. Spillway:

Type: 59' concrete ogee section and 27' chute

Length (ft): see type

Capacity (cfs): 110.

g. Reservoir Drain

Type: Four 24" diameter and one 12" diameter cast iron drains.

Control: Manual, all operational except 12" diameter drain.

Capacity (cfs): 125.

SECTION 2: ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 GEOLOGY

Smith Mills Reservoir Dam is located in the glaciated portion of the Appalachian Uplands (northern extreme of the Appalachian Plateau) physiographic province of New York State. These uplands were formed by the dissection of the uplifted but flat lying sandstones siltstones and shales of the Late Upper Devonian Period (345 to 365 million years ago). The plateau surface is represented by flat-topped divides with drainage generally southward. Drainage within the vicinity of the dam is generally northwestward, due to its location near the Portage Escarpment.

Glacial cover is generally thin, the deposits of which have resulted from glaciations during the Wisconsin glaciation, approximately 11,000 years ago.

2.2 SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

No subsurface investigation could be located for the original project. However, bedrock was observed outcropping in the entire downstream channel area and at the abutments of the dam. In addition, the "General Soil Map of New York State" prepared by Cornell University Agriculture Experiment Station indicates that the surficial soils are Fremont and Hornell of glacial till origin. These soils are formed on thin glacial till from shale, siltstone and sandstone. These soils are stony silt with some sand and clay. Permeability is generally slow. The depth to bedrock is variable. A subsurface investigation was conducted for the emergency repairs in the spillway apron area and is included in Appendix F.

2.3 EMBANKMENT AND APPURTENANT STRUCTURES

The dam was built about 1906. Limited information could be located concerning the design of the structure. All available information has been included in Appendix F. Repairs to the spillway apron and immediate downstream channel were completed in December 1979. This information, including a current survey of the dam is also included in Appendix F.

The dam consists of a 19 feet high, medium thick ~~arched~~ concrete non-overflow section at the end of the reservoir, abutted by 2 concrete overflow spillway sections at the termination of the adjacent stream channel. Three 24 inch and one 12 inch diameter pipes serve as reservoir drains. A 14 inch and a 12 inch diameter pipe are used to convey water to the control building and a single pipe conveys water to the Village of Silver Creek. The 12 inch pipe is currently inoperative, but may be restored during the rehabilitation of the supply pipe to the Village.

2.4 CONSTRUCTION RECORDS

No construction records are available.

2.5 OPERATION RECORD

All operating records concerning the water supply usage of the facilities are on file with the Superintendant of Water and Sewers.

2.6 EVALUATION OF DATA

The information presented in this report has been compiled from information obtained in part from Mr. Michael Schober (Supt.), Mr. James Nogle (Operator), Mr. Theodore Welch (Mayor), and Urban Engineers Inc. (Francis J. D'Alba). This information appears adequate and reliable for Phase I Inspection purposes.

SECTION 3: VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 FINDINGS

a. General

The visual inspection of Smith Mills Reservoir Dam was conducted on October 4, November 7 & 8, 1979 and January 2, 1980. The weather was generally cloudy and the temperature ranged in the thirties. The reservoir level at the time of the inspections varied slightly above the main spillway crest. Sandbags were used to inhibit the main spillway flow and direct it toward the secondary spillway.

b. Spillways

The two concrete spillways located at the end of the side channel (southwest of the reservoir) are in generally good condition. (See Photos #1 thru 7) The gunite covering placed in 1966-7 obscured direct observation of the concrete surface. Gunite at the toe of the main spillway was spalling. Rehabilitation of the 12 inch water supply line which passes through the main spillway should eliminate the rusty seepage observed emanating from the left hole in the spillway (See Photo #4) The intake for the 12 inch line is located at the left abutment of the non-overflow section (See Photo #19) The joints of the auxiliary spillway require recaulking.

c. Non-Overflow Section

The non-overflow section is located at the right abutment of the spillway. (See Photos #1, 2, 20 & 21) A concrete retaining wall beginning at the left abutment of the non-overflow section divides the stream channel from the reservoir (See Photos #6, 7 & 8). The reservoir is retained by the non-overflow section and the spillways retain the stream. A detailed inspection of this section was inhibited by a gunite covering of the entire downstream surface.

The gunite is deteriorated in several locations to the point where the mesh reinforcing is exposed. (See upper part of Photo #15). Seepage was also observed at numerous locations in the gunite covering. (See Photos #1, 2, 9, 10, 12 & 21) This seepage is estimated to be less than 5 gallons per minute over the entire section. The gunite covering was sounded with a hammer and this indicated that the covering was not bonded thoroughly to the original concrete surface particularly in the vicinity of the observed seepage. Viewed from the top of the dam the gunite is warped and bowed outward.

At the intersection of the brick and concrete intake tower walls with the non-overflow section cracking of the gunite was observed. (See Photos #9 & 10) These cracks extended from the brick downward toward the toe of the structure, with evidence of slight seepage. No immediate cause of this cracking could be determined. Examination of the interior of the intake tower revealed an identical cracking pattern to that on the outside. Seepage was observed emanating from the exposed rock at the right abutment of the non-overflow section. The seepage rate is estimated to be less than 5 gallons per minute.

d. Spillway Apron

The area immediately below the main spillway is shale bedrock and was originally covered by concrete slabs 8 to 10 inches thick with inverted railroad tracks imbedded in the slabs (See Photos #5 & 22). Presumably these tracks were used to provide additional strength. However, the depth of imbedment is such that very little concrete is present beneath the bottom of the track. The weakness of this method is apparent in photo #5, where cracking of the slab has developed along the track.

During the storm of September 14, 1979, a portion of the spillway apron and the bedrock foundation was removed by the erosive action of the storm. (See Photos #1 thru 4 and 13 thru 16). Removal of the bedrock was such that the apron immediately below the left side of the spillway was almost completely undermined. The slab on the right side of the spillway was undermined and settled approximately 6 inches. (Photos #5, 13, 14 & 15).

Emergency repair work was in progress by the Village personnel during the second inspection on November 7 & 8, 1979, to remove all loose concrete and shale from the eroded area so that doweled concrete could be installed. Dowels were drilled and grouted into the bedrock, concrete poured around the dowels up to the apron elevation, and grouting of the voids beneath the remaining aprons during December 1979 by Intrusion Prepakt Co. under the direction of Urban Engineers. All work was completed on January 4, 1980. A subsurface investigation and detailed description of the work is included in Appendix F. The completed repair work can be identified in Photos #21 and 22, taken during the third inspection on January 2, 1980.

e. Downstream Channel

The downstream channel below the dam is bedrock controlled and has experienced little damage from the September 14, 1979 storm. Erosion and flooding in the channel near and in the Village of Silver Creek was reported after the storm. These problems were indicated by Village officials to occur yearly.

f. Regulating Outlets

Three 24 inch diameter conduits through the non-overflow section serve as a reservoir drain. (See Photo #12) An 8 inch cast iron pipe serves as a drain for the intake structure. A 10 inch drain serves as a drain for the 12 inch diameter water supply intake. All drains are reported operational, except for the 10 inch drain at the left abutment of the non-overflow section.

A 24 inch diameter concrete conduit located at the left abutment of the main spillway is unregulated. (See Photo #11) This conduit is used to provide discharge during low flow conditions.

g. Appurtenant Structures

The retaining wall between the spillways has several hairline cracks which may be related to shrinkage or thermal considerations.

The control structure located near the toe of the dam, between the spillways is generally in good condition. Several cracks were observed in the walls of the structure near the foundation. (See Photo #17) These cracks are related to the removal of a section of the wall for installation of the 14 inch diameter water supply line.

Seepage was observed in the upstream wall of the control structure near the foundation. This seepage estimated to be less than 2 gallons per minute was observed emanating from the shale bedrock. (See Photo #18) Additional seepage was observed at the entrance of the 14 inch diameter water supply to the control structure. This seepage is estimated to be less than 1 gallon per minute. Seepage within this structure is not considered significant at this time.

h. Reservoir Area

The side slopes of the reservoir area are generally steep and susceptible to erosion of the bedrock controlled slopes. The reservoir area was dredged in 1979 with the use of a Mud Cat to the contract limits specified by McFarland-Johnson Gibbons Engineers.

3.2 EVALUATION OF OBSERVATIONS

The problem areas observed during the inspections and the remedial actions or investigations required are listed below in order of importance:

1. Cracking of the walls of the intake tower adjacent to the non-overflow section was observed. Provide a program of periodic inspection and measurement of the cracks at bi-weekly intervals to determine if ongoing movement and seepage is occurring.
2. Seepage was evident on the downstream face of the non-overflow section and at the right abutment at the intersection of the intake tower with the non-overflow section, and in the control structure. These areas should be monitored at bi-weekly intervals, with the aid of weirs or other flow measuring devices.
3. The joints in the spillway require recaulking.
4. The gunite surfaces of the spillway and non-overflow sections are cracked and deteriorated. The retaining wall between the spillway is cracked. Repair these surfaces as required.
5. Provide a program of periodic inspection and maintenance of the dam and appurtenances, including yearly operation and lubrication of all gates and valves. Document this information for future reference. Also develop an operations manual, and an emergency action plan.

SECTION 4: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

4.1 PROCEDURES

The normal water surface is approximated by the crest of the spillways. The reservoir surface may be lower due to the demand for water by the Village of Silver Creek. This demand is currently supplied by a 14 inch diameter pipe from the intake tower, at the downstream face of the non-overflow section, beneath the main spillway to the control structure, and then to the Village.

4.2 MAINTENANCE OF THE DAM

The dam is maintained by the Village of Silver Creek. Maintenance of the dam is generally considered satisfactory.

4.3 WARNING SYSTEM

There is no warning system in effect or in preparation.

4.4 EVALUATION

Operation and Maintenance of the dam is considered satisfactory. The timely remedial repairs of the eroded area below the spillway, the intended restoration of the 12 inch diameter line, and removal of sediment within the reservoir are indicative of proper operation and maintenance procedures.

SECTION 5: HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC

5.1 DRAINAGE AREA CHARACTERISTICS

Smith's Mills Dam is located on Silver Creek in the Village of Smith Mills, township of Hanover, Chautauqua County. The total drainage area is 15.9 square miles. It was divided into an upper and lower sub-basin split by an upstream storage facility, Silver Creek Reservoir. The topography is of generally moderate to mild slope being well drained with many drainage paths.

5.2 ANALYSIS CRITERIA

The analysis of the spillway capacity of the dam and storage of the reservoir was performed using the Corps of Engineers HEC-1 computer model, incorporating the "Snyder Synthetic Unit Hydrograph" method, and the "Modified Puls" flood routing procedure. The floods selected for analysis was the PMF and 1/2 PMF in accordance with the recommended guidelines of the Corps of Engineers.

5.3 SPILLWAY CAPACITY

The Smith's Mills spillway, has two components, a primary overflow ogee section of 59' in length and a chute spillway 27' in length with an '0.1' lower crest elevation. The spillways have a capacity of 110 cfs at top of dam which is less than 1% of the PMF of 25300 cfs. The dam is overtopped by 7.4' during 1/2 the PMF and 12.7' during the PMF event.

5.4 RESERVOIR CAPACITY

Capacity to normal water elevation is approximately 50 acre feet. Surge storage to top of dam is an additional 50 acre feet, creating a total storage to top of dam of 100 acre feet. The surge storage above spillway crest elevation is equivalent to .06" runoff.

5.5 FLOODS OF RECORD

There are no recorded events particular to the Smith's Mills dam but the dam was reportedly overtopped by approximately 3 feet during the flood of September 14, 1979. The estimated discharge at this time would be 3050 cfs.

5.6 OVERTOPPING POTENTIAL

The PMF analysis indicates the dam will be overtopped by 12.7' during the PMF, and 7.4' during the 1/2 PMF. Much flooding would occur in either case due to the low lying areas on both sides of King Road.

5.7 EVALUATION

The spillway is inadequate to pass any flow in excess of 1% of the PMF.

SECTION 6: STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY

a. Visual Observations

Seepage through the non-overflow section, cracking at the intersection of the intake tower and the non-overflow section and the erosion at the toe of the spillway (which has been repaired) were observed during the inspection. These Areas are indicative of problems which require investigation and remedial measures.

b. Design and Construction Data

No information could be located concerning the structural stability of the dam.

6.2 STABILITY ANALYSIS

The design of the structure is such that only a thorough detailed analysis of the dam will provide meaningful results. This type of analysis is beyond the scope of this report. Therefore, it is recommended that the owner engage the services of a professional engineer to investigate the structural stability of the dam.

SECTION 7: ASSESSMENT/RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 ASSESSMENT

a. Safety

The Phase I Inspection of Smith Mills Reservoir Dam did not reveal conditions which constitute an immediate hazard to human life or property. The complexity of the dam configuration necessitates an in-depth structural stability analysis. If unacceptable factors of safety are achieved, the dam may be considered to have a "seriously inadequate" spillway. This determination cannot be made until completion of the stability analysis.

b. Adequacy of Information

Information reviewed for the purposes of the Phase I Inspection Report is considered adequate.

c. Urgency

The structural stability investigation should be initiated as soon as possible and completed within 6 months of notification. Remedial measures and any action as a result of this investigation should be completed within 1 year of notification.

d. Need for Additional Investigation

A structural stability investigation is required to determine if the spillways and non-overflow sections are structurally stable under all loading conditions.

7.2 RECOMMENDED MEASURES

1. The results of the structural stability investigation will determine the type and extent of remedial measures required.
2. At bi-weekly intervals monitor, the seepage and accurately measure the displacement of the cracking which has occurred at the intersection of the intake tower with the non-overflow section, to determine if ongoing movement and seepage is occurring. Provide remedial repairs as a result of this work.
3. Monitor at bi-weekly intervals the seepage on the downstream face of the non-overflow section and at the right abutment, at the intake tower intersection, and in the control structure.
4. Recaulk the joints in the spillway and recaulk as necessary.
5. Monitor the cracked and deteriorated gunite surfaces of the spillway and non-overflow section, and the retaining wall between the spillways. Repair these surfaces as required.
6. Provide a program of periodic inspection and maintenance of the dam and appurtenances, including yearly operation and lubrication of all gates and valves. Document this information for future reference. Also develop an operations manual, and an emergency action plan.

APPENDIX A

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo #2
Non-Overflow Section



Photo #3
Erosion of Shale Bedrock below spillways



Photo #4
Control Structure
Note debris from apron area



Photo #5
Spillway Apron
(note cracking along R.R. track)



Photo #6
Spillways-Upstream Face



Photo #7
Reservoir (left) Silver Creek (right)



Photo #8
Retaining wall between reservoir & creek



Photo #9
Right side of Intake tower

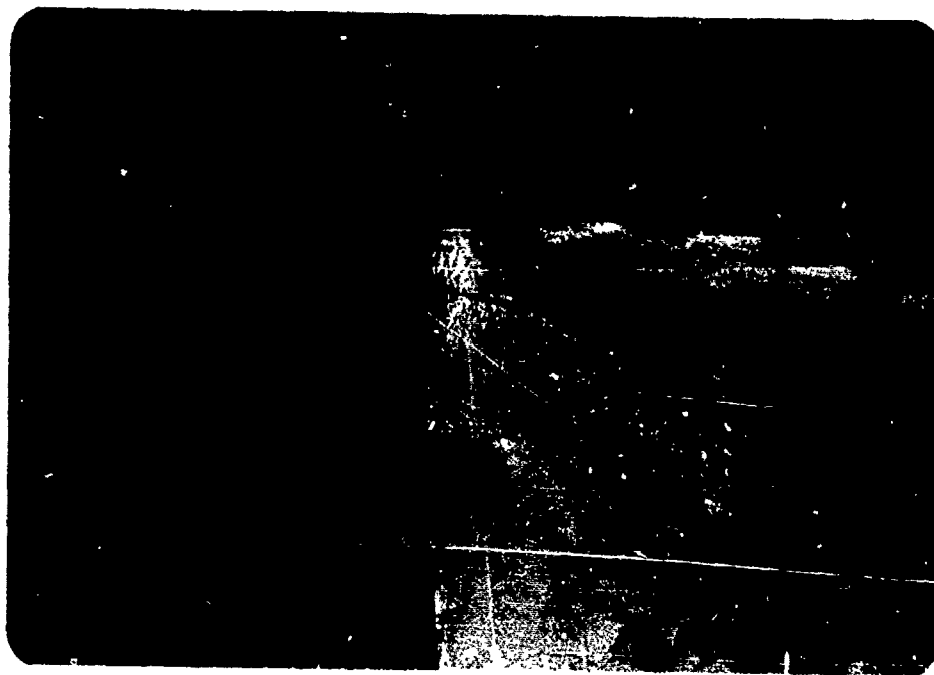


Photo #10
Left side of Intake tower



Photo #11
Drain at left of Spillway



Photo #12
Reservoir Drain (non-overflow section)



Photo #13
Eroded Area at base of spillway



Photo #14
Eroded Area (note settlement of Apron)



Photo #15
Eroded Area



Photo #16
Eroded Area (adjacent to control structure)



Photo #17
Control Structure at inlet of 14" supply line



Photo #18
Seepage in bedrock - upstream face of control structure

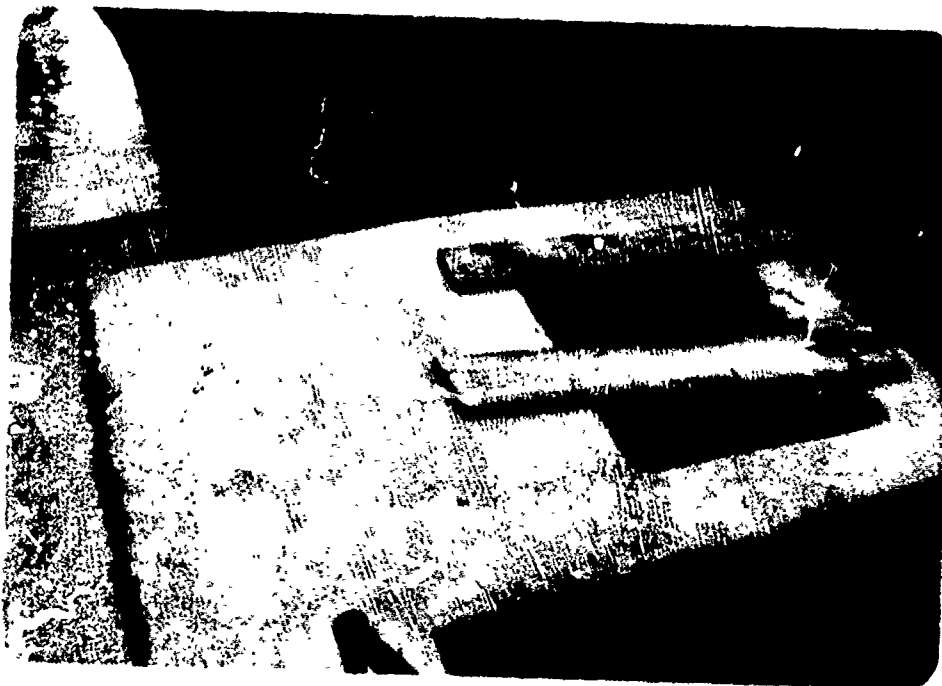


Photo #19
Intake of 12" supply line



Photo #20
Upstream face of Non-overflow section



Photo #21
Spillway Apron after repairs (1/2/80)



Photo #22
Spillway Apron after repairs (1/2/80)

APPENDIX B

ENGINEERING DATA CHECKLIST

Check List
Engineering Data
Design Construction Operation

Name of Dam _____

I.D. # _____

Item	Plans	Remarks	Typical Sections
Dam			
Spillway(s)			
Outlet(s)			
Design Reports			
Design Computations			
Discharge Rating Curves			
Dam Stability			
Seepage Studies			
Subsurface and Materials Investigations			

Item	Remarks
------	---------

Construction History

Surveys, Modifications,
Post-Construction Engineering
Studies and Reports

Accidents or Failure of Dam
Description, Reports

Operation and Maintenance Records
Operation Manual

APPENDIX C

VISUAL INSPECTION CHECKLIST

VISUAL INSPECTION CHECKLIST

1) Basic Data

a. General

Name of Dam _____

Fed. I.D. # _____ DEC Dam No. _____

River Basin _____

Location: Town _____ County _____

Stream Name _____

Tributary of _____

Latitude (N) _____ Longitude (W) _____

Type of Dam _____

Hazard Category _____

Date(s) of Inspection _____

Weather Conditions _____

Reservoir Level at Time of Inspection _____

b. Inspection Personnel _____

c. Persons Contacted (Including Address & Phone No.) _____

d. History:

Date Constructed _____ Date(s) Reconstructed _____

Designer _____

Constructed By _____

Owner _____

2) Embankment

a. Characteristics

- (1) Embankment Material _____

- (2) Cutoff Type _____

- (3) Impervious Core _____

- (4) Internal Drainage System _____

- (5) Miscellaneous _____

b. Crest

- (1) Vertical Alignment _____

- (2) Horizontal Alignment _____

- (3) Surface Cracks _____

- (4) Miscellaneous _____

c. Upstream Slope

- (1) Slope (Estimate) (V:H) _____
- (2) Undesirable Growth or Debris, Animal Burrows _____

- (3) Sloughing, Subsidence or Depressions _____

(4) Slope Protection _____

(5) Surface Cracks or Movement at _____

d. Downstream Slope

(1) Slope (Estimate - V:H) _____

(2) Undesirable Growth or Debris, Animal Burrows _____

(3) Sloughing, Subsidence or Depressions _____

(4) Surface Cracks or Movement at Toe _____

(5) Seepage _____

(6) External Drainage System (Ditches, Trenches; Blanket) _____

(7) Condition Around Outlet Structure _____

(8) Seepage Beyond Toe _____

e. Abutments - Embankment Contact

(1) Erosion at Contact _____

(2) Seepage Along Contact _____

3) Drainage System

a. Description of System _____

b. Condition of System _____

c. Discharge from Drainage System _____

4) Instrumentation (Monumentation/Surveys, Observation Wells, Weirs,
Piezometers, Etc.) _____

5) Reservoir

- a. Slopes _____

- b. Sedimentation _____

- c. Unusual Conditions Which Affect Dam _____

6) Area Downstream of Dam

- a. Downstream Hazard (No. of Homes, Highways, etc.) _____

- b. Seepage, Unusual Growth _____

- c. Evidence of Movement Beyond Toe of Dam _____

- d. Condition of Downstream Channel _____

7) Spillway(s) (Including Discharge Conveyance Channel)

- a. General _____

- b. Condition of Service Spillway _____

c. Condition of Auxiliary Spillway _____

d. Condition of Discharge Conveyance Channel _____

8) Reservoir Drain/Outlet

Type: Pipe _____ Conduit _____ Other _____

Material: Concrete _____ Metal _____ Other _____

Size: _____ Length _____

Invert Elevations: Entrance _____ Exit _____

Physical Condition (Describe): _____ Unobservable _____

Material: _____

Joints: _____ Alignment _____

Structural Integrity: _____

Hydraulic Capability: _____

Means of Control: Gate _____ Valve _____ Uncontrolled _____

Operation: Operable _____ Inoperable _____ Other _____

Present Condition (Describe): _____

9) Structural

a. Concrete Surfaces _____

b. Structural Cracking _____

c. Movement - Horizontal & Vertical Alignment (Settlement) _____

d. Junctions with Abutments or Embankments _____

e. Drains - Foundation, Joint, Face _____

f. Water Passages, Conduits, Sluices _____

g. Seepage or Leakage _____

- h. Joints - Construction, etc. _____

- i. Foundation _____

- j. Abutments _____

- k. Control Gates _____

- l. Approach & Outlet Channels _____

- m. Energy Dissipators (Plunge Pool, etc.) _____

- n. Intake Structures _____

- o. Stability _____

- p. Miscellaneous _____

10) Appurtenant Structures (Power use, Lock, Gatehouse, Other)

a. Description and Condition _____

1. The first part of the document is a header section containing the following information:

- 1. The first part of the document is a header section containing the following information:

2. The second part of the document is a body section containing the following information:

- 2. The second part of the document is a body section containing the following information:

3. The third part of the document is a footer section containing the following information:

- 3. The third part of the document is a footer section containing the following information:

APPENDIX D

HYDROLOGIC/HYDRAULIC

ENGINEERING DATA AND COMPUTATIONS

CHECK LIST FOR DAMS
HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC
ENGINEERING DATA

1

AREA-CAPACITY DATA:

	<u>Elevation</u> (ft.)	<u>Surface Area</u> (acres)	<u>Storage Capacity</u> (acre-ft.)
1) Top of Dam	<u>858.4</u>	<u>≈ 50.</u>	<u>≈ 100.</u>
2) Design High Water (Max. Design Pool)	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
3) Auxiliary Spillway Crest	<u>853.5</u>	<u>≈ 30.</u>	<u>≈ 55.</u>
4) Pool Level with Flashboards	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
5) Service Spillway Crest	<u>853.4</u>	<u>27.</u>	<u>50.</u>

DISCHARGES

	<u>Volume</u> (cfs)
1) Average Daily	<u>≈ 20 cfs.</u>
2) Spillway @ Maximum High Water	<u>110.</u>
3) Spillway @ Design High Water	<u>—</u>
4) Spillway @ Auxiliary Spillway Crest Elevation	<u>2.5</u>
5) Low Level Outlet	<u>125 cfs</u>
6) Total (of all facilities) @ Maximum High Water	<u>—</u>
7) Maximum Known Flood	<u>235.</u>
8) At Time of Inspection	<u>10 cfs</u>

CREST:

ELEVATION: 853.4

Type:

Concrete (OGEE) overflow section

Width:

Length:

59'

Spillover

Location

center of DAM

SPILLWAY:

PRINCIPAL

EMERGENCY

853.4

Elevation

853.5concrete ogee

Type

concrete chute59'

Width

27'Type of Control

Uncontrolled

Controlled:

Type

(Flashboards; gate)

Number

Size/Length

Invert Material

Anticipated Length
of operating service

Chute Length

10'Height Between Spillway Crest
& Approach Channel Invert
(Weir Flow)10'

HYDROMETEROLOGICAL GAGES:

Type : NONELocation: —

Records:

Date - —Max. Reading - —

FLOOD WATER CONTROL SYSTEM:

Warning System: —

Method of Controlled Releases (mechanisms):

—
—

DRAINAGE AREA: 15.9 mi.²

DRAINAGE BASIN RUNOFF CHARACTERISTICS:

Land Use - Type: RURAL

Terrain - Relief: moderate relief

Surface - Soil: glacial till, well drained

Runoff Potential (existing or planned extensive alterations to existing
(surface or subsurface conditions)

Potential Sedimentation problem areas (natural or man-made; present or future)

Potential Backwater problem areas for levels at maximum storage capacity
including surcharge storage:

Dikes - Floodwalls (overflow & non-overflow) - Low reaches along the
Reservoir perimeter:

Location: _____

Elevation: _____

Reservoir:

Length @ Maximum Pool .2 (Miles)

Length of Shoreline (@ Spillway Crest) .45 (Miles)

NEW YORK STATE
DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
FLOOD PROTECTION BUREAU

FLUID HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1)
 DATA, SAFETY VERSION: JULY 1978
 LAST MODIFICATION 26 FEB 79
 MODIFIED FOR HONEYWELL APR 79

A1 INFLOW-OUTFLOW SILVER RES.
A2 SUB-R'SIN OF SMITH MILLS RES.

1
2
3
4

	K	2	3		1
32	K	1	3		
33	K	1	3		
34	K1	ROUTE TOTAL BASIN RUNOFF THROUGH SMITH CULLS.			
35	V	1	1		
36	V1	1			-1
37	V4	853.4	853.5	854.0	855.0
38	V5	0	2.5	110.0	550.0
39	SS	0	.63	2.67	10.14
40	SE	842	844	846	848
41	SS	853.6			
42	SD	854.0	3.2	1.5	100
43	K	99			
44	A				
45	A				
46	A				
47	A				
48	A				

PREVIEW OF SEQUENCE OF STREAM NETWORK CALCULATIONS

RUNOFF HYDROGRAPH AT	1
ROUTE HYDROGRAPH TO	1
RUNOFF HYDROGRAPH AT	2
COMBINE 2 HYDROGRAPHS AT	3
ROUTE HYDROGRAPH TO	3
END OF NETWORK	

 FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1)
 EAS SAFETY VERSION JULY 1978
 LAST MODIFICATION 26 FEB 79
 MODIFIED FOR HONEYWELL APR 79

RUN DATE 03/31/80

1) FLOW-OUTFLOW SILVER RES.
 SUB-BASIN OF SMITH MILLS RES.
 31 MAR 1980

 NEW YORK STATE
 DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
 FLOOD PROTECTION DIVISION

NO 200
 HHR C
 NMIN 30
 IDAY 0
 JOPER 5
 JCB SPECIFICATION
 IHR 0
 IPR 0
 IFLT 0
 NSTAN 0
 METRC C
 LROPT TRACE
 C

PTIOS= 0.50 1.00
 MULTI-PLAN ANALYSES TO BE PERFORMED
 NPLAN= 1 NRTIO= 2 LRTIO= 1

***** SUR-AREA RUNOFF COMPUTATION *****

INFLOW TO SILVER CR. RES.
 ISTAQ 1
 ICOMP 0

IHYDG 1
 IUNG 1
 TAREA 4.47
 SNAP 0
 IECON 0
 ITAP 0
 JPLT 0
 JPRY 0
 INAME 1
 ISTATE 0
 IAUTC C

PRECIP DATA
 R6 22.50 107.00 120.00 130.00 139.00
 R12 22.50 107.00 120.00 130.00 139.00
 R24 22.50 107.00 120.00 130.00 139.00
 R48 22.50 107.00 120.00 130.00 139.00
 R72 22.50 107.00 120.00 130.00 139.00
 R96 22.50 107.00 120.00 130.00 139.00

LOSS DATA
 STRKR 0
 DLTGR 0
 RTIOL 1.00
 ERAIN 0
 STKS 0
 RTICK 1.00
 STRYL 1.00
 CNSTL 0.10
 ALSMX 0
 RTIAP 0

UNIT HYDROGRAPH DATA
 TP= 2.54 CP=0.03 NTA= C

RECESSION DATA
 STRIQ= 2.00
 ORCSN= 2.00
 RTICR= 1.00
 AP APPROXIMATE CLARK COEFFICIENTS FROM GIVEN SNYDER CP AND TP ARE TC= 7.95 AND R= 6.36 INTERVALS

UNIT HYDROGRAPH 38 END-OF-PERIOD ORDINATES, LAG= 3.51 HOURS, CP= 0.03 V/L= 1.00
 27. 98. 195. 304. 408. 484. 523. 519. 468. 400.
 341. 292. 249. 213. 182. 155. 132. 113. 97. 83.
 71. 60. 52. 44. 38. 32. 27. 23. 20. 17.
 15. 12. 11. 9. 8. 7. 6. 5. 4. 3.

END-OF-PERIOD

[illegible]

STATION 1, PLAN 1, RATIC 2
END-OF-PERIOD HYDROGRAPH CRICINATES

[illegible][illegible]

222.	222.	222.	222.	222.	222.	222.	222.	222.	222.
1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0
1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0
1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0
1155.4	1155.4	1155.4	1155.4	1155.4	1155.4	1155.4	1155.4	1155.4	1155.4
1155.2	1155.2	1155.2	1155.2	1155.2	1155.2	1155.2	1155.2	1155.2	1155.2
1155.2	1155.2	1155.2	1155.2	1155.2	1155.2	1155.2	1155.2	1155.2	1155.2
1156.1	1156.1	1156.1	1156.1	1156.1	1156.1	1156.1	1156.1	1156.1	1156.1
1161.0	1161.0	1161.0	1161.0	1161.0	1161.0	1161.0	1161.0	1161.0	1161.0
1161.7	1161.7	1161.7	1161.7	1161.7	1161.7	1161.7	1161.7	1161.7	1161.7
1158.0	1158.0	1158.0	1158.0	1158.0	1158.0	1158.0	1158.0	1158.0	1158.0
1156.1	1156.1	1156.1	1156.1	1156.1	1156.1	1156.1	1156.1	1156.1	1156.1
1155.2	1155.2	1155.2	1155.2	1155.2	1155.2	1155.2	1155.2	1155.2	1155.2
1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0
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1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0
1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0	1155.0

PEAK OUTFLOW IS 8056. AT TIME 43.00 HOURS

PEAK	6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR	TOTAL VOLUME
8056.	6312.	2511.	478.	126375.
228.	179.	7.	25.	3554.
	13.13	21.11	21.92	22.00
	333.63	530.05	556.80	556.87
	3130.	5011.	5223.	5243.
	3860.	6205.	6443.	6467.

***** SUB-AREA RUNOFF COMPUTATION *****

INFLOW TO SMITH MILLS RES. FROM LOWER SUBBASIN

INSTAQ	ICOMP	IECON	ITAPE	JPLT	JRT	ISACH	ISAME	ISTAGE	IAUTC
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

HYDROGRAPH DATA

INFLG	IUNG	TAREA	SNAP	TRSDA	TRSDC	RATIC	ISACH	ISAME	ISTAGE	IAUTC
1	1	11.42	0.	15.89	0.	0.	0	0	0	0

PRECIP DATA

CPFE	PMS	R6	R12	R24	R48	R72	R96
0.	22.50	107.00	120.00	137.00	139.00	0.	0.

TRSDC COMPUTED BY THE PROGRAM IS 0.816

LOSS DATA

LRDPT	STAKK	DLTKR	RTIUL	ERAIN	STKRS	RTIKK	STRTL	CASTL	ALSMX	RTIMP
0	0.	0.	1.00	0.	0.	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.	0.

UNIT HYDROGRAPH DATA

TP= 4.52 CP=C.63 NT4= C

RECESSION DATA

STRAT= -2.00 ORCSN= 2.00 RTICK= 1.00
APPROXIMATE CLARK COEFFICIENTS FROM GIVEN SNYDER CP AND TP ARE TC= 9.97 AND R= 8.30 INTERVALS

[illegible]

PEAK FLOW AND STORAGE (END OF PERIOD) SUMMARY FORMULTIPLE PLAN-RATIO ECONOMIC COMPUTATIONS
 FLOWS IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (CUBIC METERS PER SECOND)
 AREA IN SQUARE MILES (SQUARE KILOMETERS)

OPERATION	STATION	AREA	PLAN	RATIOS APPLIED TO FLOWS	
				RATIO 1	RATIO 2
				0.50	1.00
HYDROGRAPH AT	1	4.47	1	4046.	8092.
	(	0.00)	(	114.57)(	229.15)(
ROUTED TO	1	4.47	1	3805.	8056.
	(	0.00)	(	107.73)(	225.12)(
HYDROGRAPH AT	2	11.42	1	8725.	17451.
	(	0.00)	(	247.07)(	494.15)(
2 COMBINED	3	15.89	1	12530.	25280.
	(	0.00)	(	354.81)(	715.85)(
ROUTED TO	3	15.89	1	12531.	25309.
	(	0.00)	(	354.82)(	716.66)(

PLA: I

NOTES
STORAGE
ELEVATION

INITIAL VALUE
1155.00
221.
0.

SPILLWAY CREST
1155.00
221.0
C.

0879
ER5
66.1911
W70 10 D71

RATIO
OF
P.F.F
0.50
1.00

MAXIMUM
RESERVOIR
W.S.ELEV
1161.00
1162.29

MAXIMUM
DEPTH
OVER DAM
0.
0.79

MAXIMUM
STORAGE
AC-FT 547.
639.

MAXTEL
OUTFLCA
CFS
3205.
8C54.

CLERICAL
CVR TCP
FURS
C.
5.50

TIME OF
MAX DDTFLCH
WJLRS
44.00
43.00

TIME OF
FILLING
FILLING

SAFETY ANALYSIS

PLA: 1

ELEVATION
STORAGE
OUTFLOW

INITIAL VALUE
853.50
47.
31

3PILLWAY CREST
 53.6C
 47.
 24.

TCR OF D4M
844.05
50.
110.

RAYIN	
DF	
P4F	
C.50	
1.00	

MAXIMUM
RESERVOIR
W.S. FLEV
861.44
866.67

MAXIMUM
DEPTH
OVER DAM
7.44
12.67

• 12U"
• 12KAGE
AC-FT
101.
137.

MAXFILM
DLTYFLCW
CFS
12531.
25309.

CLERICAL
CVFR TCP
HOURS
40.50
48.00

TIME OF
MAX OUTFLOW
44.00
43.50

SHAW
FILLER
TYPE CF

LIST OF REFERENCES

APPENDIX E

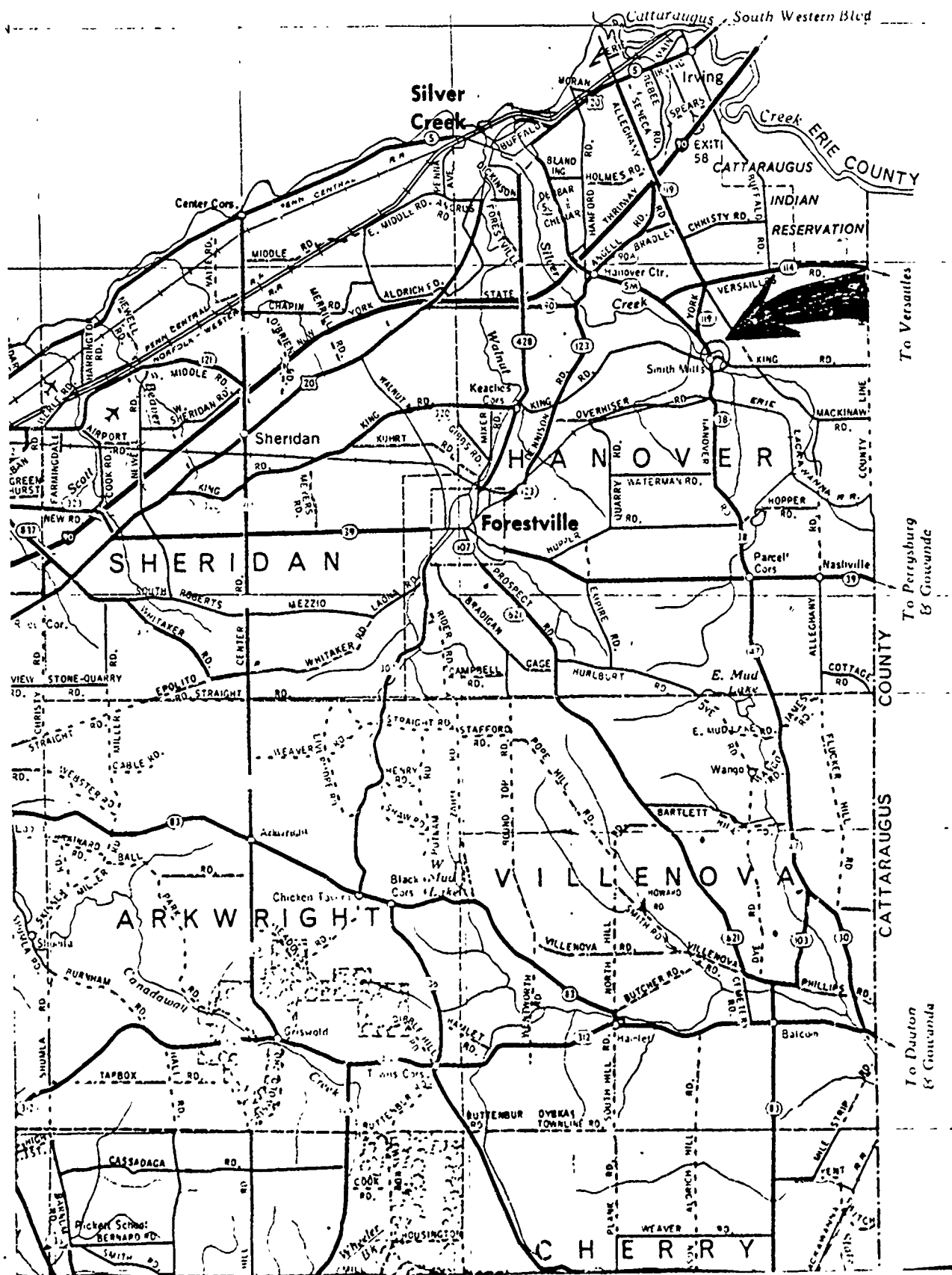
APPENDIX E

REFERENCES

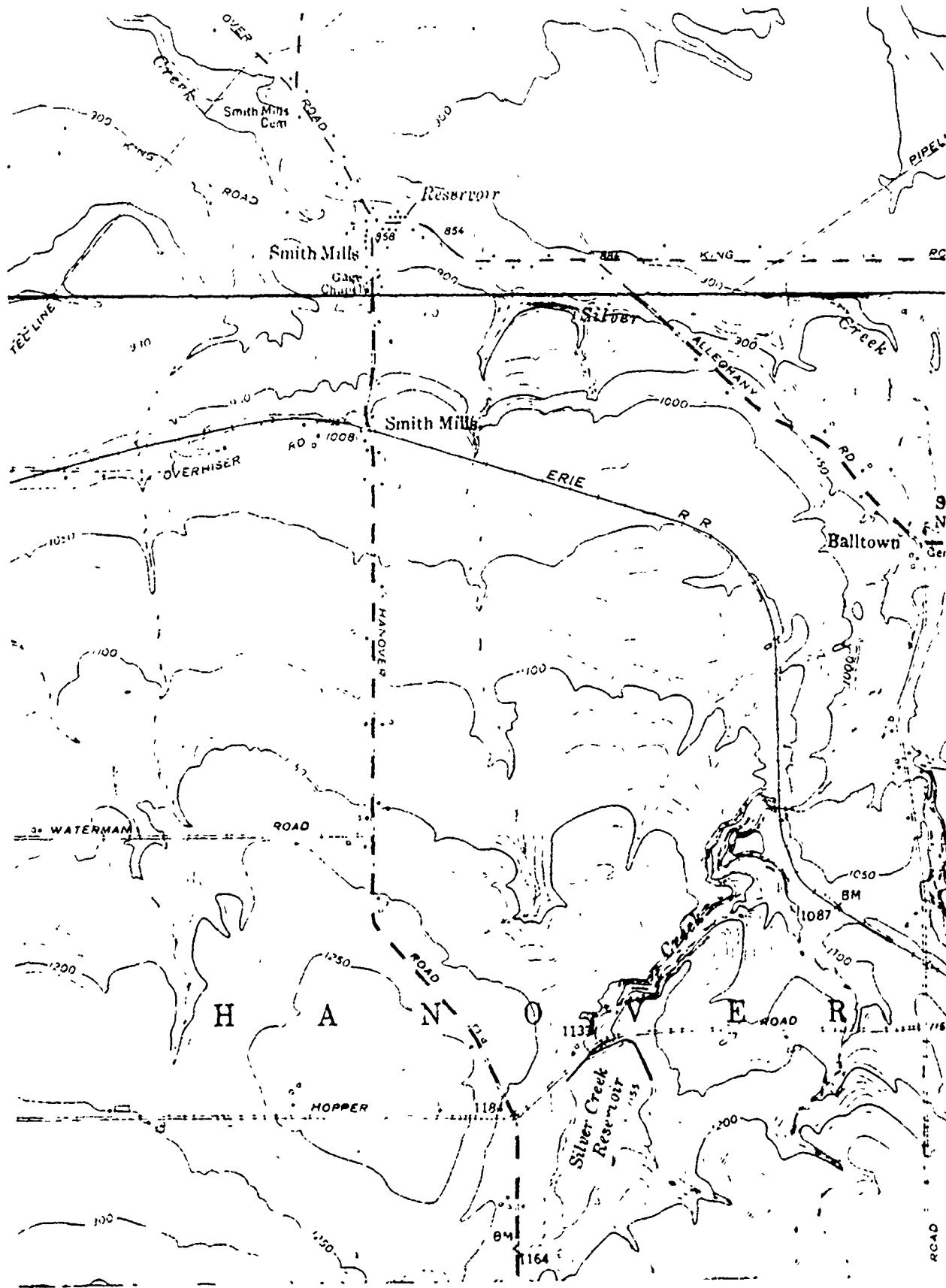
- 1) U.S. Department of Commerce, Technical Paper No. 40, Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States, May 1961.
- 2) Soil Conservation Service, National Engineering Handbook, Section 4, Hydrology, August 1972 (U.S. Department of Agriculture).
- 3) H.W. King and E.F. Brater, Handbook of Hydraulics, 5th edition, McGraw-Hill, 1963.
- 4) T.W. Lambe and R.V. Whitman, Soil Mechanics, John Wiley and Sons, 1965.
- 5) W.D. Thornbury, Principles of Geomorphology, John Wiley and Sons, 1969.
- 6) University of the State of New York, Geology of New York, Education Leaflet 20, Reprinted 1973.
- 7) Cornell University Agriculture Experiment Station (compiled by M.G. Cline and R.L. Marshall), General Soil Map of New York State and Soils of New York Landscapes, Information Bulletin 119, 1977.

APPENDIX F

DRAWINGS



VICINITY MAP



TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

SMITH MILLS RESERVOIR DAM

LIST OF DRAWINGS

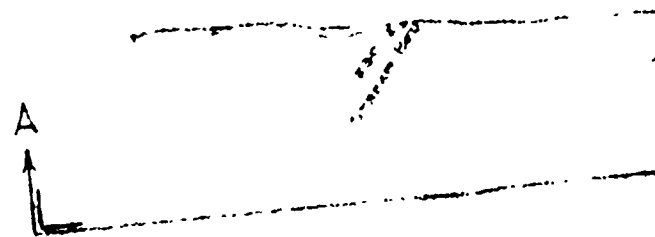
Topographic Survey Plan
and Boring Layout

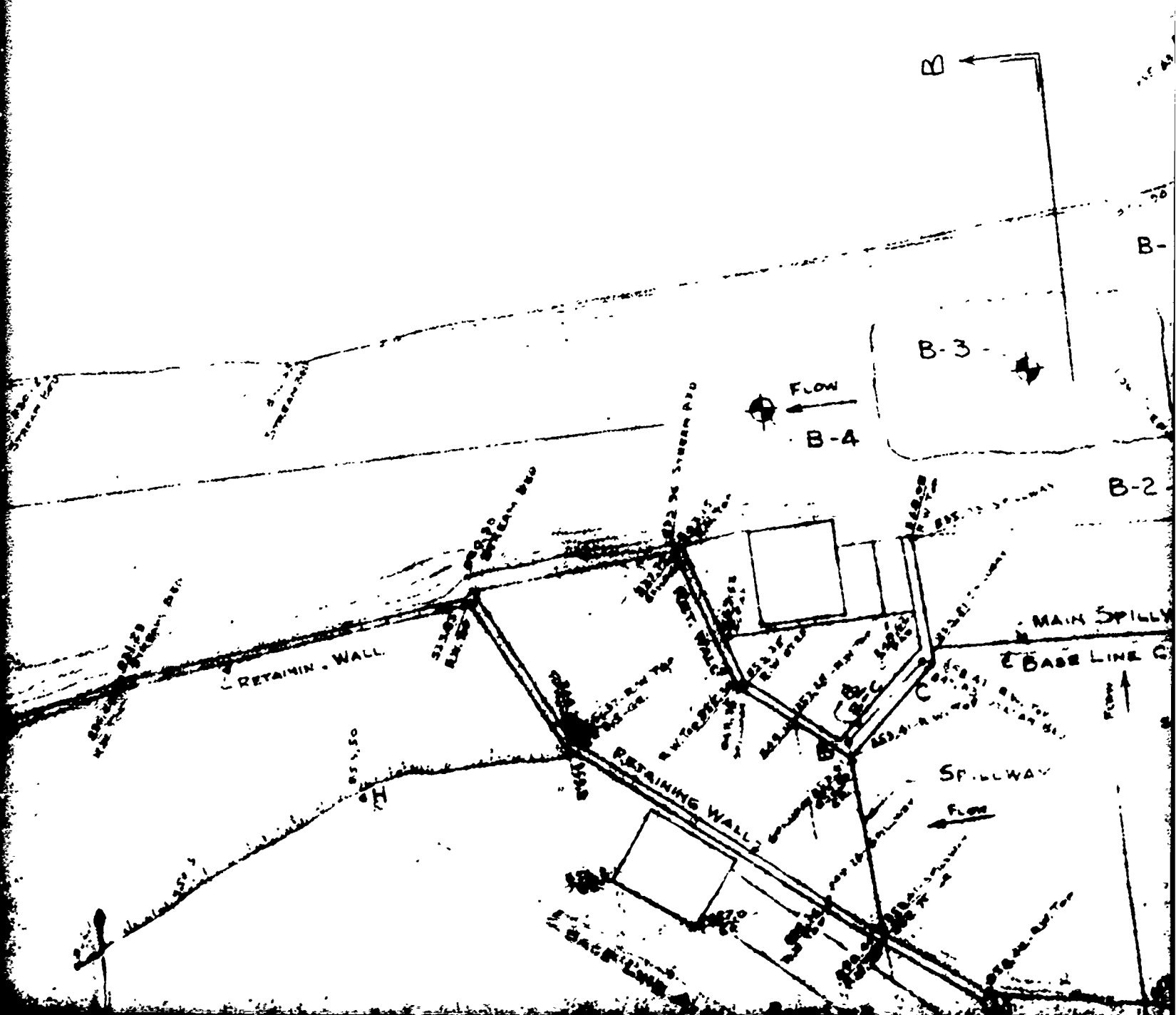
Sections

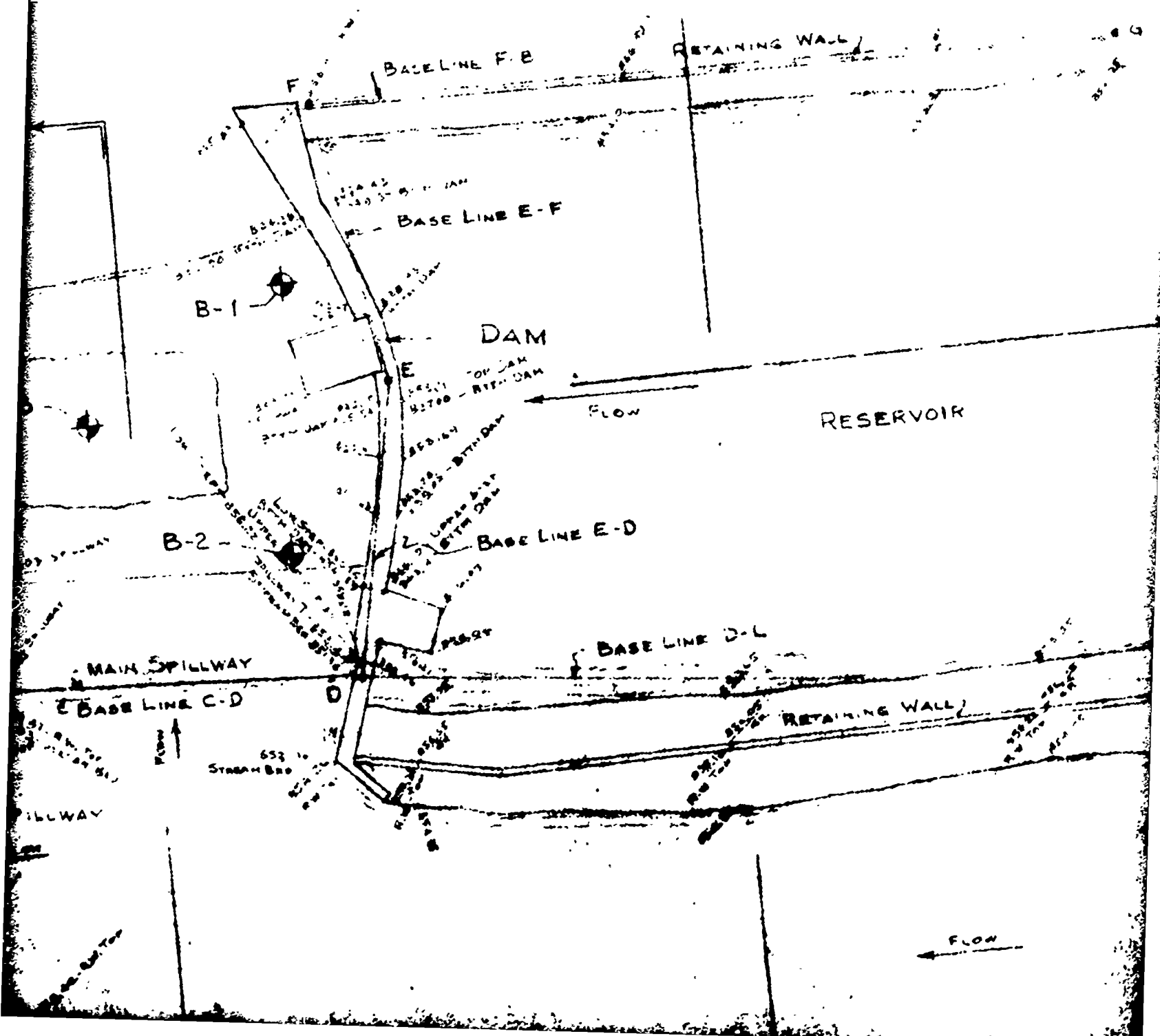
DRAWING NO.

1 of 2

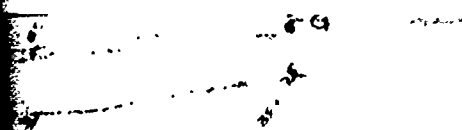
2 of 2



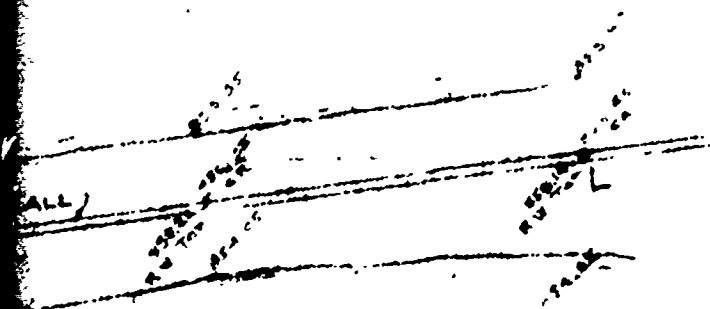




4



OIR



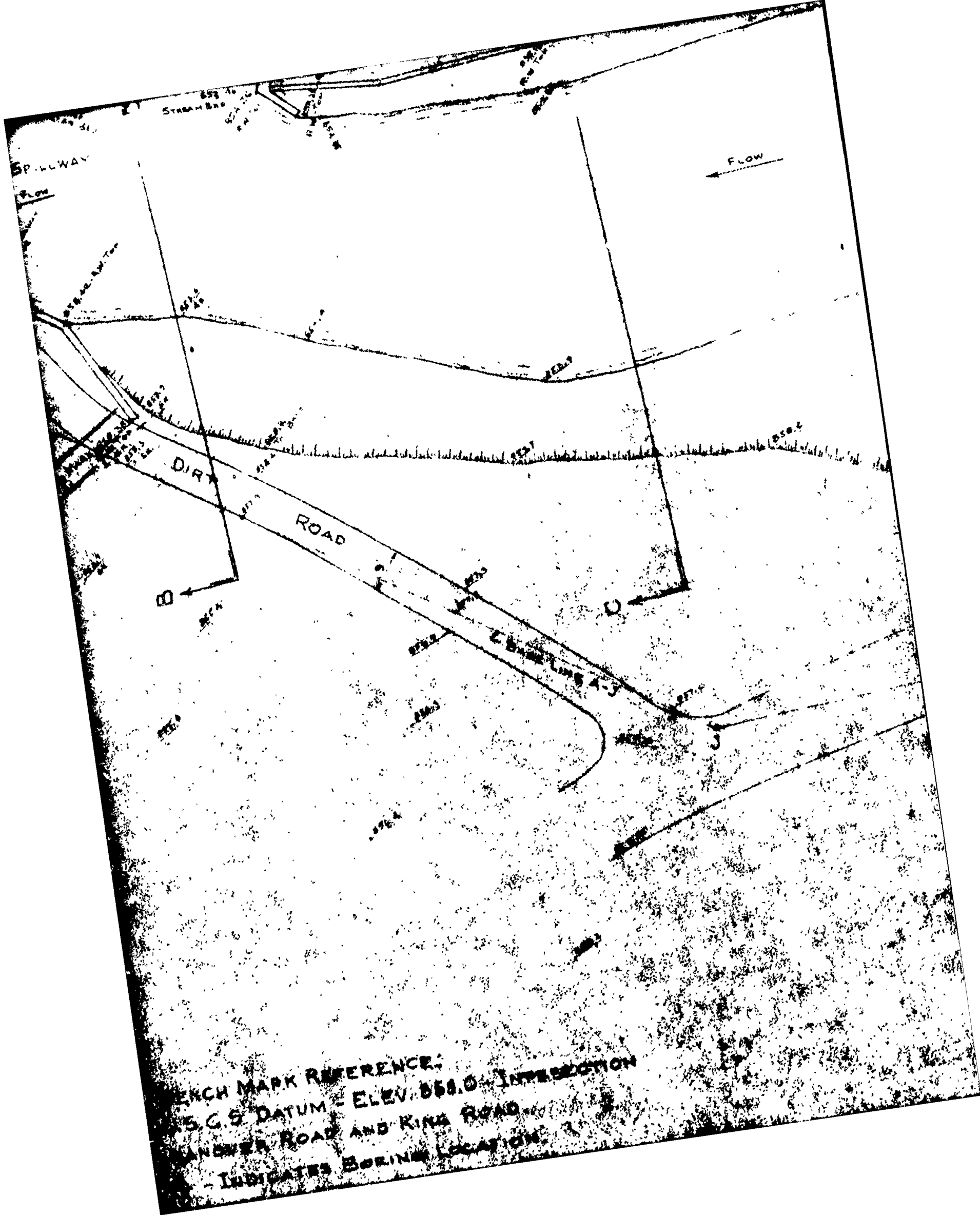
Flow

1/9

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF
SMITH MILLS RESERVOIR
HANOVER TWP., CHAUTAUGUA CO.
NEW YORK

SCALE: 1"=20'

URBAN ENGINEERS, INC.



FLOW

ROAD

KING

BASE LINE J-K

OAD

485

480

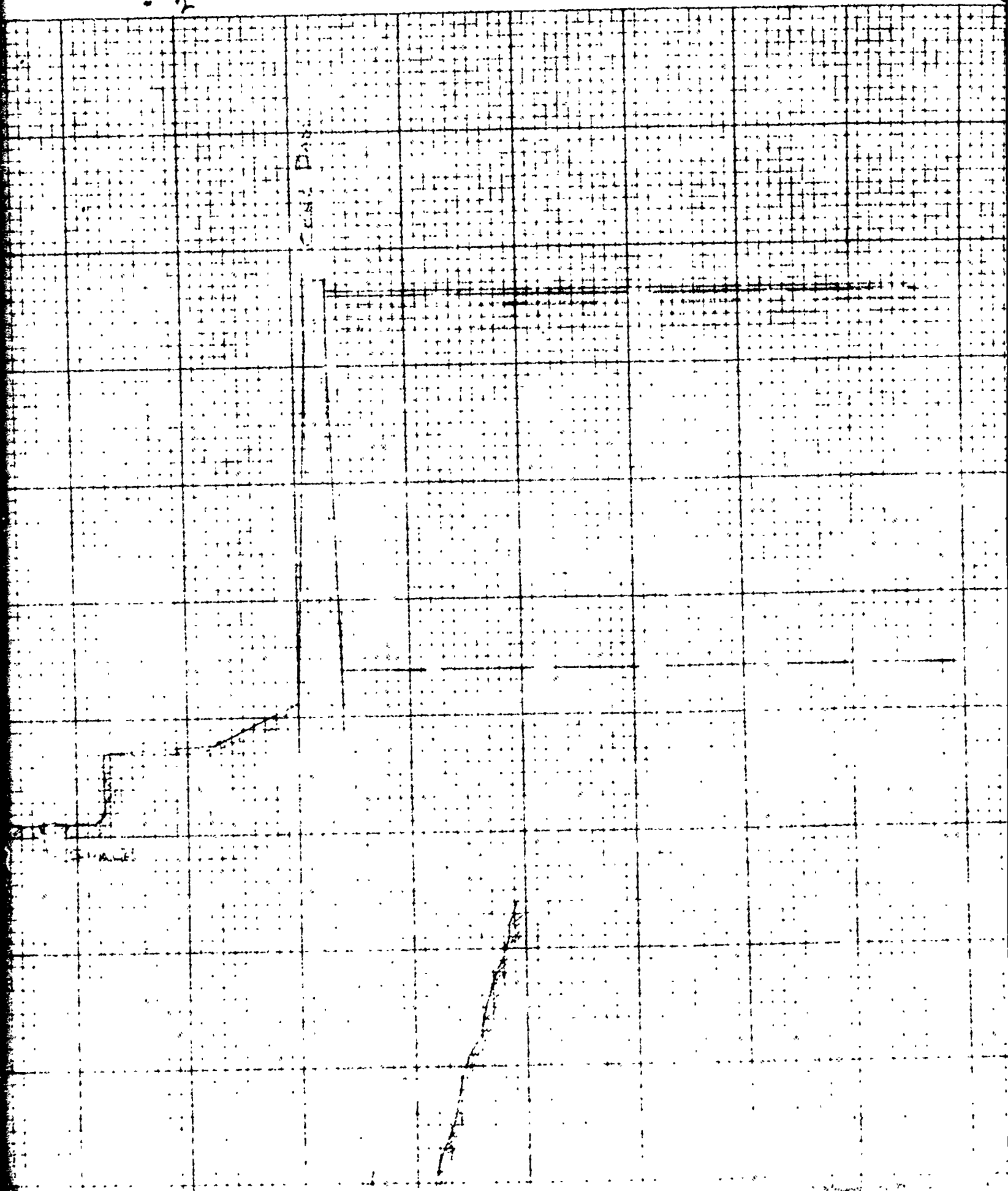
449

441

ELEVATION IN FEET

480

SECTION



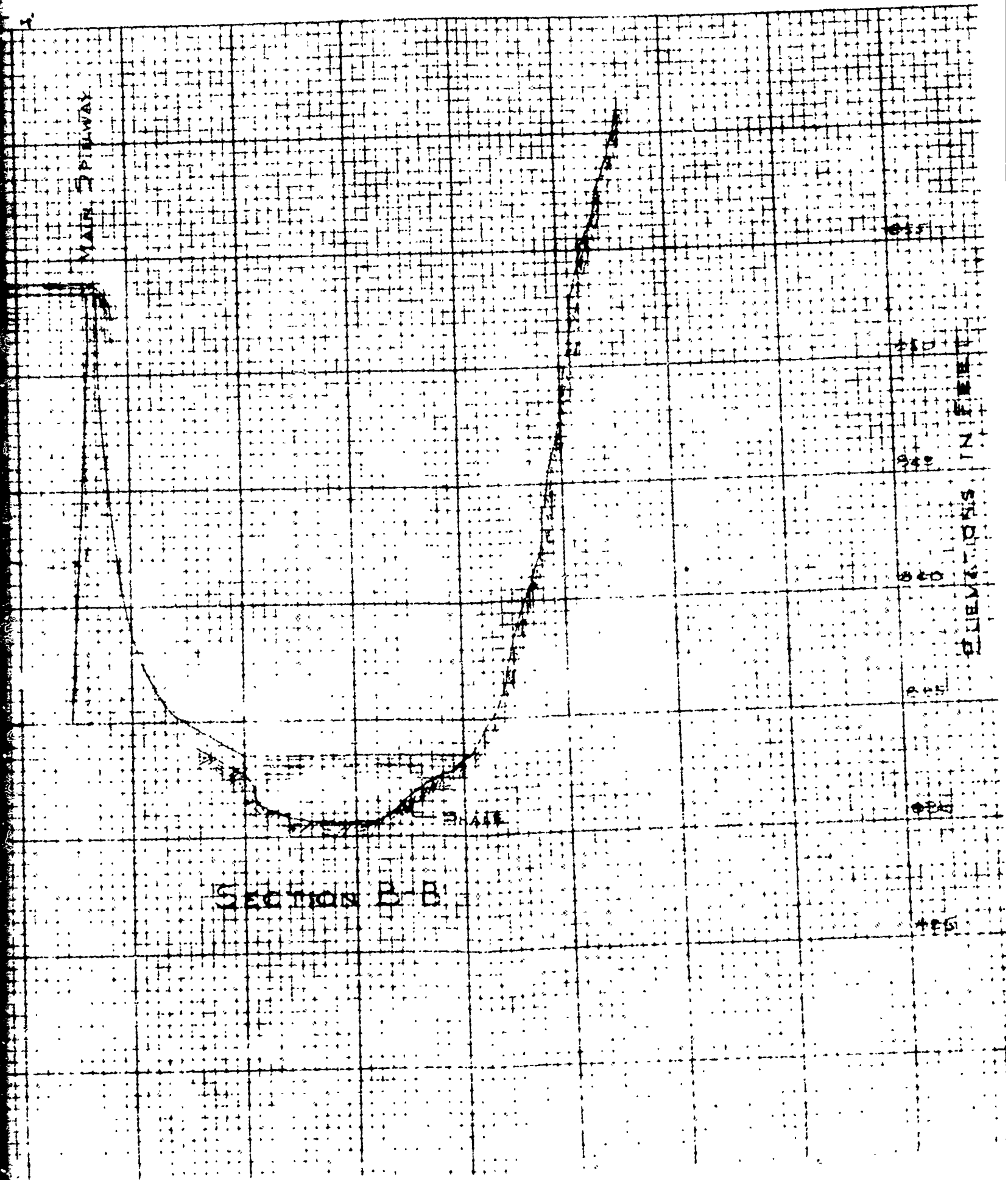


MAIN SPIELWAY

ELEVATIONS IN FEET

SECTION B-B

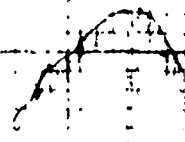
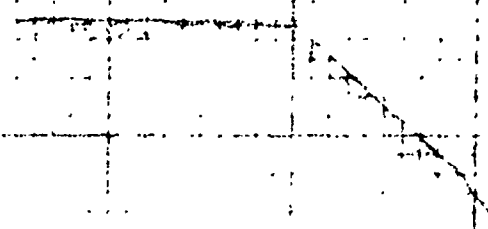
SHALE



ELEVATION IN FEET

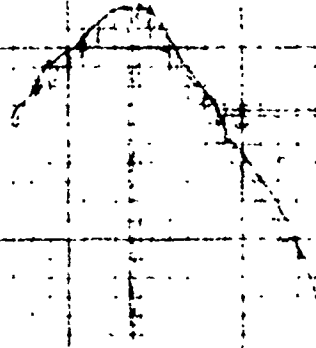
Section

Right Wall



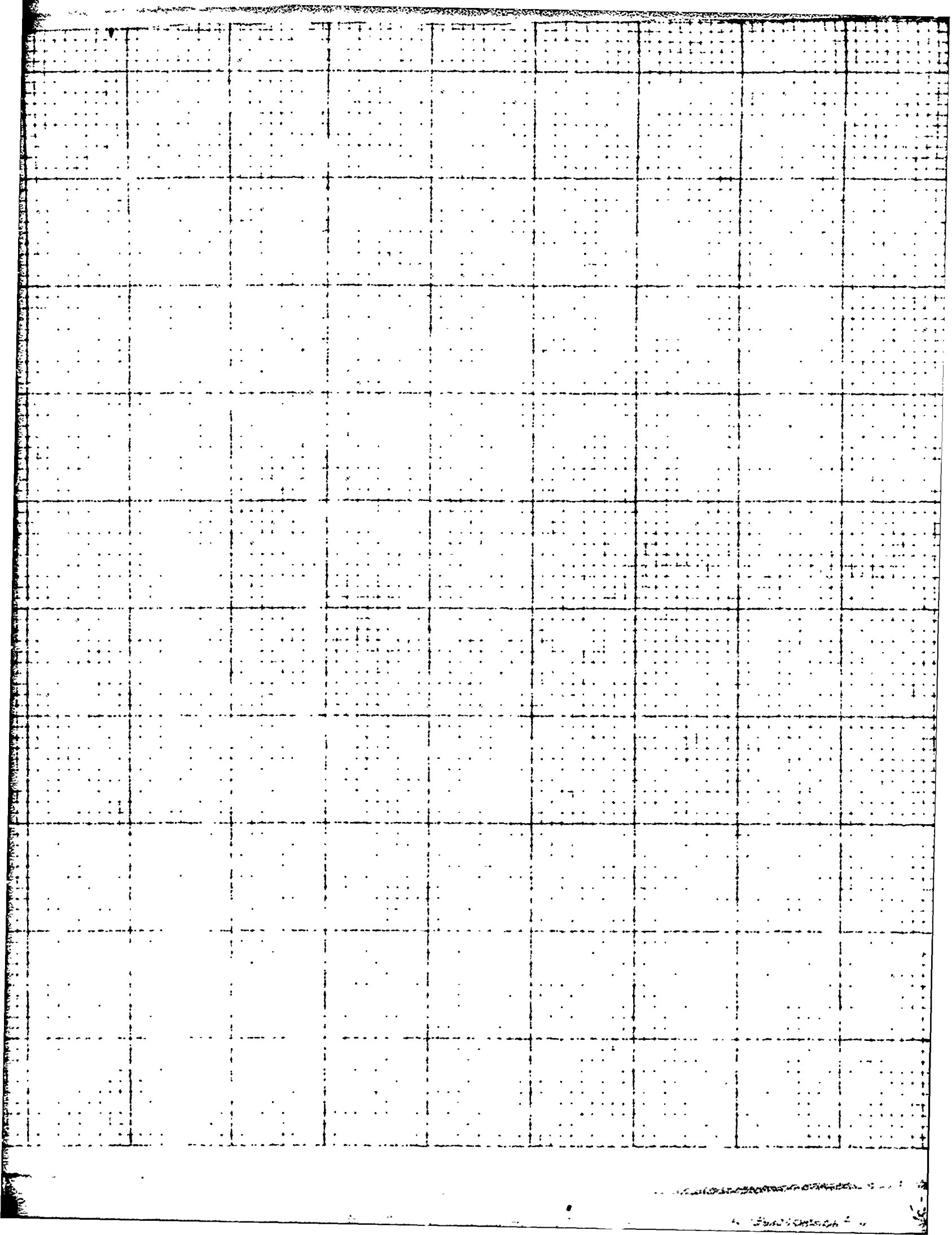
Section A-B

Section C-D



Section E-F

SECTION C



TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF
SMITH MILLS RESERVOIR
HANOVER TWP., CHAUTAUKUA COUNTY
NEW YORK

SCALE HORIZONTAL 1" = 100'
VERTICAL 1" = 10'

NOVEMBER 1915

DEAN ENGINEERS, INC.

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF
MILLBURN RESERVOIR
TWP, CHAUTAUKUS COUNTY
NEW YORK

NOV 11 1978
YEAR 1 S

NOVEMBER 9 1978

URBAN ENGINEERS, INC

515-2112